VOL XI- No. 82

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Brewster on High-Handed Crime-How Assassins Escape Justice Through "Perverted Sympathy."

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Brewster .- This morning the April term of the Court was opened by his Honor Judge Brewster, who, having appointed James M. Martin foreman of the Grand Jury, delivered to them the following instructions, which will be found full of startling facts as to the state of crime in our midst, and replete with wholesome suggestions as to the remedy that should be applied to the

Gentlemen of the Grand Juty:-From the Genliemen of the Grand Jury:—From the calendar before me, and the report of the number of ball cases, it appears that you will be called upon to dispose of over four nundred indictments in a few weeks. In view of this fact, I need hardly to enjoin upon you to be active in the discharge of your responsible divises.

You will probably find that all the indictments which may be presented to you can be conveniently divided into two classes—one in which the community are interested, and another in which the public have no concern, but which are pressed for private purposes.

It is to be leared that we deal too leniently with those who make crime their profession, and that we at times endeavor to atone for this error by reshing into the consiste extreme of

and that we at times endeavor to atone for this error by rushing into the opp site extreme of indiscriminate prosecution of the innocent along with the guilty. I would recommend you to see to it that no criminal goes unpunished by our remissness, and that no innocent person suffers the delay of an hour in securing his discharge.

It is time that the bad abould be made to feel the power of the law. It has been aunounced in the Police Courts of London that in certain places in that city the Queen's writ will not run. The same remark may almost be applied to us. There are certain men in Paliadelphia who cannot be brought to justice. They can beat down, almost murder, our policemen, secure bail, and abscond until opportunity permits their return. Others take life almost with impunity. The hemicides committed in with impurity. The hemicides committed in this city in the year 1868, as compared with those of 1867, are in the proportion of 133 to 94, an increase of over 40 percent Infanticides have

increased nearly nity per cent., and the total of murders in one year is four times the convictions for homicides in thirty years.

This is all due to the perverted sympathy which exaits the assassin into the position of a persecuted victim of the law. An able writer has said:—"in the legal duel between a murderer and institute we give the prisoner not only

has said:—"In the legal duel between a murderer and justice, we give the prisoner not only a fair start, but we throw every obstacle in the way of getting at the truth. 'Criminal liberty' will soon have to be toasted with 'civil and religious liberty."

It has thus come to pass, gentlemen, that men are shot down or stoned to death upon our highways, and that the law seems as powerless for their vindication as it was for their protection. Grand juries hesitate to find true bills, and petit juries often refuse to convict except of inferior grades, frequently coupling those verdicts with recommendations to mercy. And even in an occasional case of great strocity, when a conviction is followed by a sentence to death, the Executive is besieged for a pardon. It is owing to these efforts to thwart justice that it has come to pass in Paliadelphia that it is more dangerous for a man to delphia that it is more dangerous for a man to pick a pocket than to take a life. The thief is much more certain of being punished than the

mu derer.
This will continue until public opinion undergoes a change. I linois has recently been compelled to reatore the death penalty to her stamsjority to abolish it. Wisconsin, Michigan, and Rhode Island are now the only States in the Union in which capital punishment is not inflicted; and I notice that in the last-named State attention has recently been called to this subject in an able and learned speech of Senator J. T. Edwards. His remarks seem as applicable to our community as to his own immediate neighborhood. He says:—
"Happy will it be for us if, in some critical

moments, when the passions of men are stirred into action by an immediate and pressing occasion, they do not trample the form of Justice under foot, and by authority of force wreak summary vengeance upon the objects of their condemnation. Men are already stirred profoundly with the feeling of their insecurity, and it will be wise in their agents if they heed these admonitions. Nor is the feeling confided to the common people. It is now a nice ques-tion for our judges to decide how small they must make the penalty in order to have crimi-nals punished at all."

My observation of our criminal trials has satisfied me that the same evil exists here which is described to us in an able editorial of the London Times, as prevailing elsewhere:-"Crime is pursued by a numerous class of persons as a regular profession, apart from all casual temptation or impulse. The profession is maintained by a regular succession of practitioners, like any honest trade. It has its seminaries, its markets, and its places of re-

I would therefore recommend you to promptly return all indictmen's against these offenders as true bills, wherever there appears to be a case of probable cause. And in nomicides you will understand that you have nothing whatever to do with the grade of the offense; that is a question exclusively for the offense; that is a question exclusively for the Bo much for cases in which the public are

interested. The moment you leave these, nowever, you must exercise a wise discrimination. Do not allow the law to become the weapon of private maile. That it is very often so employed is a fact abundantly established by our records. The report of Mr. Mullen, our efficient Prison Agent, informs us that in the past year there were over \$6,000 arrests. This would be in the proportion of about one except to over \$20 persons. The commitments arrest to every 22 persons. The commitments to prison exceeded 17 000, which would be at the rate of one for every 47 inhabitants. Yet of these seventeen regiments of men and women sent to fall by our magistrates in one year, the grand juries only indicted 2992, and the petit juries

juries only indicted 2002, and the petit juries only convicted 550.

You may therefore conclude that only one person out of every ten whose cases will come before you is really guilty.

The necessity, therefore, is imperative upon you to set your faces against all petty cases in which you find there is no foundation for an accusation save in the malice of the prosecutor. Were there no other reason for this than the cost of maintaining this Court, it would be our duty to repress this species of litigation. Without computing the expenditures of the prison or out computing the expenditures of the prison or the Police Department, every conviction actually costs the city over \$100. If we should add to this the expense of keeping the untiled prison-ers, and the salaries of the police force, every conviction costs us over \$1000.

As a matter of economy, then, unfounded prosecutions should receive no countenance. But a principle higher far than any consideration of mere dollars and cents requires us to apply the law which empowers you, when you ignore a bill charging a misdemeanor, to impose the costs upon the prosecutor.

I heartily commend it to your favor, and trust to see numerous instances of the exercise of his discretion.

In your visits to the Particular to consider a second trust to the province of the exercise of the second trust to the pour visits to the particular trust to the pour visits to the particular trust to the particular trust to the particular trust trust to the particular trust trus

In your visits to the Penitentiary and County In your visits to the Penitentiary and County Prison you will find that the Inspectors are compelled to violate the law requiring separate and solitary confinement, for positive want of cells wherein to accommodate the prisoners. I therefore suggest the propriety of your making full inquiry into this subject, and if you shall find that any persons occupying public positions have failed to obey the law, it will be your duty to make special presentment of their names.

The petit jury having been formed, the prison calendar was at once taken up, his Honor Judge Peirce sitting in place of Judge Brewster, who was called out of Court to transact business in another department.

John Bailey, a young man, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of carpenters' tools,

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which he stole one night from the shop of George Still, in Ridge avenue.

Tave Weible, an old sneak-thief, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing from a gentleman's house. He entered the house at night time, through a window that had been negligently left open, and while the inmates were asleep he helped himself to their clothing.

clothing.

Johnson Kelly, who is quite well known in this court, appeared in the dock with twe broad stripes of linen on his forehead covering a deep gaseb. He was charged with assault and battery upon an old colored man named William Cooper.

tery upon an old colored man named Willam Cooper.

It was testified that on Tuesday last, as the old man walked out of Duponceau street, at Locust, the prisoner said to him, "You old ———, you are the man that would not let me enter your house on Saturday night, and if you were not such an old man, I'd beat the breath out of you. I'll give you a little any way." And then he struck the old man in the face and kicked him.

The prisoner offered no evidence. On trial, District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Hugh Gamb e, assignee, vs. Trigley, English & Co. An action on a book account. The defence alleged payment of the balance claimed. Verdict for cefendants.

J. F. & E. B. O:ne vs. A. Nickerson. An ac-

for defendants.

J. F. & E. B. Olne vs. A. Nickerson. An action of replevin to recover certain carpets alreaded to have been purchased by means of a misrepresentation and not paid for. The defense depled that any deceit was used in making the borgain, but that plaintiffs delivered the goods knowing all the facts of the case. On trial DISTRICT COURT No. 2-Judge Strond .- George

B. Adams vs. Robert Adams, Jr. An action to recover damages for an alleged unlawful eviction from premises without notice. The defense alleged that the eviction was in pursuance to an agreement entered into by the plaintiff when he took possession of the property. On trial.

perty. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—
Jury trials were begun in this Court to-day.

The City vs. Samuel Blum. An action to recover for the laying of water pipes. The defense alleged payment. Verdict for the defendant.

fendant.

The City vs. A. Johnston. An action to recover for the laying of water pipes. The defense set forth that the lien was not filed within the proper time. Verdict for the de-

Andrew Watson vs. Jonathan Lodge. An action to recover for work done and materials furplehed to a steam engine. On trial.

ROBBERY.

Thieves at Work at Twelfth and Chesnut-They Enter the Office of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society in Broad Day, and Walk Off with 8800,000 in Ready Money and Bonds.

Philadelphia is fast losing her ancient and honored reputation. From the time when the first stake for her first house was driven till within a few years, it has ever been her glory and her boast that no other city in the Union surpassed her in quiet, order, and immunity from crime. Now, however, her just pride is destroyed. She is the rival of "Democratic New York," "iniquitous Chicago," or "bloody Memphis!"

The last item of enermity in her appalling list of crime is the daring robbery committed yesterday at the corner of Twelfth and Chesnut street. Its boldness and success are perhaps unparalleled.

At the southwest corner of the streets named stands a rickety, dilapidated, insecure structure. It is a landmark of the neighborhood, old fashioned, familiar to the eyes of the citizens. Its composition is brick; its height three stories. Formerly it was used as a dwelling, and has been changed very little to answer the purposes of its present occupation. The first floor is reached by a tail flight of steps.

This leaves considerable basement room,

which constitutes in fact au additional story to the building. The basement is occupied as an upholstering establishment. The second floor of the part of the building running down Tweifth street is occupied by Bird's billiard salcon, the front portion being used as the residence of a private family. The first floor is used as the banking house of the Beneficial Savings Fund of Philadelphia. This is a Roman Catholic institution, organized for the benefit of peor siris connected with the Catholic the building. The basement is occupied as an of poor girls connected with the Catholic of poor girls connected with the Catholic Church, but which has for some time been largely used by other parties. The high financial character of the concern gave it take popularity, and the amount of treasure found in its safe yesterday shows that the popular faith in its stability was not unfounded.

Yesterday afternoon about to'clock the super-intendent of the billiard-rooms, having occa-sion to go to his place of business, found, on attempting to enter by the Twelfth street door, that the lock had been in some way tampered with and would not turn. He thought this singular, but no suspicion of the real state of things struck him at the time. He went to the Wainut street door, which he found open, and entered the building. A wide entry leads from this door past the banking-rooms, which are to the right of it, and into the interior of the house. It was not singular that the hall door should be open, for the family on the second floor used it at all times. The superintendent passed this way to the billiard-room, when, looking from a window on the landing between the front and back buildings, he saw that a back window of the savings fund was oven

a back window of the savings fund was open. a back window of the savings fund was open.
This window opened upon a small area or
entry-way, which could be further approached
directly from the Twelfth street door. The
Superintendent knew that the Savings Fund
window was never left unclosed, and apprehending mischief, descended to the yard. He
then found that the window had been opened
from without, and looking in he saw beyond a
large safe burst open, and a variety of burstage. large safe burst open, and a variety of burglars' implements scattered about the floor. He at once proceeded to the residence of Mr. Charles A. Repplier, the Presider t of the Savings Fund, and in formed him of the facts.

A. Repplier, the Presider I of the Savings Fund, and informed him of the facts.

The window through which the robbers got in affords, from its position, an easy entrance into the Society's counting room, has been encased with sheet iron, and it was thought securely fastened. It offered but little hindrance, however, to the thieves.

The Society employs a private watchman, but it appears that on Sundays he leaves the building at six o'clock in the morning. At that hour yesterday everything was secure. When the

yesterday everything was secure. When the alarm was given, some of the directors were summoned, when an examination of the premises was made. Everything about the room was in a state of inextricable confusion. It was in a state of inextricable confusion. It was found that the large Lillie vault fire-proof sale, situate at the southwest angle of the room, was broken open, and its entire contents, consisting of all the bonds, money, etc., in charge of the Society, were abstracted. These valuables were contained in numerous tin boxes, which were taken out one by one and broken open, and their contents seenred.

broken open, and their contents secured.

A small safe stationed within the large one, having four locks, and which contained papers of the greatest value, was lifted out into the floor, and the lock picked, and every paper taken from it. The carpet of the room was torn up in differ-

ent places, and torn envelopes that contained valuable bonds, etc, were strewn around in all directions. The robbers had evidently been at work for several hours, for it was found that a large piece of timber, evidently prepared for the purpose, had been fastened in an upright position on the floor, near the safe door, by means of iron hinges screwed to the floor, and means of iron hinges screwed to the floor, and behind this was a prop, securely planted against this upright post. This contrivance was used to afford a sort of support to the drill used to drill a hole into the safe door, by which the burglars (who evidently knew their business thoroughly, and were professional hands) were enabled to pick the lock.

At eight o'clock experienced workmen, acquainted with the manufacture of safes, were procured and entrusted with the business of examining the lock in the presence of the de-

procured and entrusted with the business of examining the lock in the presence of the detective officers. The inside plate of the large door was unscrewed and taken off, and the bolts holding the case of the lock removed. This removal threw considerable light on the operation, and an examination made it evident that the burglars were mechanics of no mean ability. The outside of the large door shows over the lock two crosses scratched on the paint, the calculations of the operators before commencing the drilling process. The first they abandoned, and then made the second measurement and working from this with the small drill, they bored with mathematical scenracy directly on

to the piece which holds the lever. This piece drilled away, the lever fell, and the lock came spart, and a turn of the handle opened the door and gave access to the booty.

The manner in which the drill was operated was also indicative of skilful and systematic workmanship, and further shows that the job was done deliberately and on a regularly propared plan. A heavy caken beam about five feet long was fastened to the floor by hinges, and with this was connected a brace piece, and over both of these the drill was fastened and worked on the safe-door. The breaking of the inner-door was easily accomplished, and the tin boxes it contained were then robbed of their contents.

their contents.

When they had completed their business, the thieves vacated the premises, leaving behind them several various sized bits, a large brace, a bottle of alcohol, and a small paper of fine

This morning another "tool" was found, with which the entrance to the building was effected—a large blue steel "jimmy" of fine workmanship. This was picked up by a police officer, who found it lying on Bausom street, near the Acedemy of Natural Sciences.

The "jimmy" fits in the marks made in bursting open the shutters and wicdow through which the robbers got into the back room.

The following is a list of the bonds, etc.,

\$20,060 Delaware State 6s. \$10,066 5 20s of 1867. \$21,006 5 20s of 1864. \$4,000 5 20s of 1864. \$4,000 5 20s of 1865. \$102,000 Pennsylvania 5 per ceut, bonds, \$25,000 Connecting Railroad bonds, \$15,000 Sunbury and Erie bonds,

\$20,000 Camden and Amboy mortgage bonds, \$3,000 of \$100 each of Camden and Amboy

\$3,000 of \$100 each of Camden and Amboy mortgage bonds.
\$40,000 Long Island 6 per cent, bonds.
\$40,000 Philadelphia 5 per cent, registered loan.
\$38,900 Philadelphia 6 per cent, loan.
\$50,000 Pensylvania State 6 per cent loans.
\$77,700 United States 5-20s of 1365, registered.
Of these there were fifteen bonds of \$500 each, two of \$1000, one of \$500, and two of \$160.

\$33,000 Penesylvania War loan. \$10,000 New Jersey State 6's. \$4 000 Pittsburg 5 per cent. Corporation

\$32,000 Allegheny City 5 per cent. bonds, \$1,000 Camden City bonds, \$1,000 Schuyikili Navigation bonds, \$15,000 North Pennsylvania Raliroad 6 per cent, bonds. \$1,000 North Pennsylvania Italiroad 7 per

sent, bonds. Sent, bonds of 1881. ,000 5-20 bonds, ,000 10 40 bonds. \$25,000 Philadelphia and Erie 6 per cent

\$25,000 Philadelphia and Erie 6 per cent, bonds.

Besides these, they had in the safe \$12,000 in greenbacks and some coin, which the robbers carried away with the securities.

The only bond left behind by the robbers was a \$100 one, which was found on the floor. The morigages that the Savings Fund had on hand were not carried off by the robbers and a number of shares of stock were left behind.

The scores of boxes belonging to private individuals which had been left with the institution for safe keeping were, with but a single exception, broken open, and all of the valuables they contained were abstracted. One of the boxes contained securities and money valued at \$60,000, and many others had securities and other valuables worth from one hundred dollars to \$30,000. Among the losers was ex-Judge

other valuables worth from one hundred dollars to \$39,000. Among the losers was ex-Judge Campbell, who had a box on deposit that contained over \$4000. A lady named McCaully had a box in the safe which contained diamonds valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars, one solitarie having alone cost \$5000.

Other depositors had silver and gold coin and silver plate on deposit, and until the books of the institution are examined, it will be difficult to aggregate the value of the property carried away by the burglars, but it is believed that it will reach one million of dollars.

Mr. P. Queen, the treasurer of the institution, already mentioned, is a loser to the extent of \$45,000 by the robbery, he having in the safe personal property consisting of \$20,000 Allegheny 5 per cent. bonds: \$10,000 West Jersey 65, \$10,000 Camden and Amboy 1883s, and \$5000 Delawars 6s.

Camden and Amboy 1883s, and \$5000 Delaware 6s. There were about 3000 depositors, a very large

number of whom were poor, hard-working people. By these individuals the loss will be most keenly felt, as their all was confided to the institution As soon as the officers of the institution were notified, they visited the office and commenced the task of preparing a list of the securities stolen, and determined to advertise the robbery in all the papers. Handbills were ordered to be printed, and other measures adopted to give

publicity to the robbery. The following is a list of the officers and managers of the society:
Managers—Charles A. Repplier, James Mc-Managers—Charles A. Repplier, James accans, Alfred C. Gibson, Daniel McDevitt, Joan Tiers, M. J. Dohan, John McGlensey, Isaac Mullen, James Maguire, Augustus Merino, John P. Murta, Francis J. Criliy, Francis Cooper, Hon. James Campbell, Mark Willoox, Dennis B Kelly, John G. Repplier, William Loughlin, James T. Gallagher, Edward Robins, Bernard P. Meris, George Huches Henry, C. Langhlin, James T. Gallagher, Edward Robins, Bernard

Rafferty, George Hughes, Henry C. Laughlin Chas Donoghue, A. J. Gallagher. President, Charles A. Repplier.

Tressurer, Patrick Quinn.
Secretary, John P. Murta.
The place of the robbery was soon examined by Chief Eneu. his detectives, and by officers and directors of the Seclety, and great astonishment was expressed at the possibility of the horsely making off with the property in broad burglars making off with the property in broad daylight, for the robbery must have been com-mitted during yesterday morning. The num ber of bonds stolen would make a bulk of paper not easily hidden. The Society authorized Chief Enen to offer a reward of \$25,000 for the

The following notice explains itself:

The following notice explains itself:

BENEFICIAL SAVINGS FUND, April 5.

1850.—In consequence of the recent robbery of a portion of the assets of this institution it is deemed expedient by the Board of Managers not to pay any money to depositors for the present.

CHARLES A. REPPLIER, President.

To meet the loss sustained, the Society will ecure the registered bonds, the morigages, besides the real estate, worth some \$50,000, making a total of \$750,000 to meet their liabilities, even if the coupon bonds should not be recovered.

A general opinion prevails that the managers of the institution were culpable in holding so large a sum of meney in so insecure a place. In all the city, parhaps the relations In all the city, perhaps, the robbers could not have selected a better place for their operations—a place which promised them so many chances of success, and released them from so many chances of detection. An excited crowd of the poor depositors is around and in the place this morning. A large posse of policemen is guarding the door. The detective of the poor the door. tive officers are busily engaged in procuring all the information they can, and report has it that they already are on the trail of one or two

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, April 5—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. U.S. 5-20s, 831. American steady; Erie Railroad, 244; Illinois Cen-LIVERPOOL, April 5 - A. M. - Cotton opened

quiet at 124@12jd. for middling uplands, and 124@12jd. for middling Orleans. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 29s. 6d. for new. Wheat, 9s. 7d. for California white.
London, April 5-A. M.-Tallow, 46s. 9d.
Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Linseed Oil, £29 16s.

This Afternoon's Quotations, London, April 5-P. M.-American stocks steady; Illinois, 964; Great Western, 324. LIVERPOOL, April 5-P. M.—Cotton—The sales will not exceed 8000 bales. Flour declining: Western Wheat, 8s. 9d. 698s. 10d. Lard flat. Pork, 102s. 6d. Fine Rosin, 16s.

HAVEE, April 5.—Cotton opens 146f. on spot, and 145f. afleat.

Markets by Telegraph.

Exchange, 107%: 5-Stocks strong. 601d, 181%.
Exchange, 107%: 5-Stocks strong. 601d, 181%.
Exchange, 107%: 5-Stocks strong. 601d, 181% do. 1866, 117; new, 118%: 1867, 118%: 10-403, 103%; Virginia 8, 60; Canion Co., 60; Cumberland Fre'erred, 83%; New York Central 163%; Reading 81%; Hudson River, 140; Michigan Central, 1183%; Michigan Southern, 80%; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 91%; Chicago and Room Island. 186%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 135%; Eric, 34.

Baltimonia, April 5 — Cotton quiet and steady at 28c. Flour quiet. Wheat dult and unchanged: good to choice red \$2.16@225. Corn firm; prime white. \$3 @86 yellow, 85@86. Oats dult. Rye, 1-46@1-80, Pork. \$2.26. Bacon, rib sides 18½; clear do. 17½; aboulders, 14½. Hams, 20@31. Lard, 58. Whishy, 58.

CUSTER.

His Expedition Against the Cheyennes -He Secures the Release of Female Cap-Stives-Indian; Chiefs Held as Hostage .

In THE TELEGRAPH of Saturday a summary was given of news from General Custer. Since then we have received the text of his official despatch to the commanding general. On the 15th of March General Custer's command arrived within eight of a Cheyenne village, on the North Fork of the Washita river, Texas. Learning that two female captives were in the Indian camp, Custer secured the persons of four of the chiefs, and neld them as hostages until the captives were released. This was to have been done within twelve hours, but Little Robe, the Cheyenne chieftain, failed to comply with the demand. Says General Custer :-I therefore determined not to be put off any

onger, and told him we had then waited three

days for them to give us the white woman, and had obtained no satisfactory response; tues f should wait one day longer, but if by sunset the following day the white woman was not delivered up, I would hang to a tree, which was there designated, three of the men held captive by me (the fourth having been sold as a runner to Little Robe), and that the tollowing day I would follow and attack the village. With this message the chief departed. The pext day was one of no little anxiety to all, and to none more than the three captive Cheyennes, who f certainly intended to hang if their people falled to accede to our demands. The ropes were ready and the limb selected, when about 3 o'clock P. M. a small party of Indian warriors were seen approaching camp. They haited on a knoll about one mile distant, while one of their number came forward with the welcome intelligence that the women were with them and would be given up; but this was coupled with the proposition that I should exchange the three men or two of them for the women. This was refused, and the return of the women demanded at once and unconditionally. A reluctant consent to this proposition was given. The Indian, however, feared to come inside our lines. Lieutenant-Colonel Moove and Majors Jones and Jenkins, of the 19th Kansas, were therefore detailed to go out and receive him. Officers and men a sembled near the outpost to welcome two of their own people to freedom from a bondage more horrible than death. More than one voice faltered with emotion, and many eyes dimmed with tears as all crowded around the released captives and tendered heartfelt congratulations upon their release. Both the latter belong to highly respectable families. Both are young, Miss White being about eighteen, and Miss Morgan about twenty-four. The story of their captivity and treatment by their captors is a recital of such barbarous cruelties and enormous indignities that it is surprising that civilized beings could endure it and still survive. After conversing with the released captives I was confirmed in my opinion regarding the propriety of attacking the villages. The the propriety of attacking the villages. The Indians had expressed a determination to kill them had the attack been male. Many interesting facts were elicited from Miss Morgan and Miss White. It seems that prior to the battle of the Washita, where we captured so many of their women and children, the Indians subjected their two captives to the most cruel treatment, frequently beating them in the most savage manner. Since that hattle they have savage manner. Since that battle they have never been given a blow.

In passing through their deserted camps, we on several occasions discovered the remains of carcasses of horses and mules, cut in such a manner as to indicate that they had been eaten by the Indians. This belief was strengthened by the fact that no buffalo, or recent signs of buffalo, were observed anywhere along the route pursued by the Indians, our operations winter having forced them bayond the buffalo range. Such we now know to be the fact. Both the released captives state the entire tribe is in a state of actual starvation, and for weeks have been sub-isting entirely on the flesh of their mules and ponies, which have

died from starvation.

That often the allowance for each person for one week was not sufficient for one meal, the supply provided for their winter wants having been exhausted long ago, and having eaten nearly all their dogs. Their pomes are more than ordinarily poor, as, fearing a surprice or attack by us, they have kept them tied close to their lodges, instead of grazing them as usual. These are some of the results of our winter campaign. After obtaining the release of the two white women, I moved command up the stream twelve miles, to the vicinity of the deserted Indian village, the poles turnishing us fuel for our night

My command in this way burned up the poles of upwards of two hundred lodges. Besides this the Indians lost much of their camp furniture, and many buffalo robes and ponies. We captured a considerable number of ponies, bows, arrows, shells, and firearms. Little Robe, and other chiefs with whom I have conversed, express themselves heartily sick of war. and declare their intention of making their way to the point which has been designated, and there submit themselves to the decision of the Government authorities. Aside from procuring the release of the two women held captive by the Cheyonnes, being the only captives now held by hostile tribes in this department, a result of itself more than compensating this command for all it has been called upon to endure, we have pene-trated every haunt frequented by the five tribes which were lately hosule. We now know their accustomed routes and hiding places. We have taught the Indians that they are safe from us in no place and at no season; and also what some of our own people may doubt—that the white man can endure the inclemencies of winter bet-

ter than the Indian.

Most of the country over which we have marched has been little or incorrectly known. This uncertainty no longer exists. There are many officers in this command who, without guides, can conduct an expedition from Red river to the Platte, and encamp on a fresh water stream every night. The point at which we found the Cheyenne village was in Texas, on he Sweetwater, about ten miles west of the

State line. Before closing my report I desire to call the attention of the Major-General commanding to the unvarying good conduct of this command since it undertook this march.

We started with all the rations and forage that could be obtained, neither sufficient for the time we have already been out. First, it became necessary to reduce the

amount to half rations; afterwards a still greater reduction was necessary, and to night most of my men made their suppers from the flesh of mules that had died on the march from starvation. When called upon to move in light marching order, they abandoned tents and blankets without a murmur, although much of the march had been made during the prevalence of the severest winter weather I have ever witnessed in this latitude.

The borses and mules of this command have subsisted day after day upon nothing but green cotton wood bark. Amid all these privations the officers and men maintained a most cheerful spirit and I know not which to admire most their gallantry in battle or the potent but unwavering perseverance and energy with which they have withstood the many disagreeable phases of this campaign.

-Bismark's daughter is to be married shortly, on dit. -The woman's paper of San Francisco is called El Dorado.

-The immates of the Insane Asylum in Augusta practise on the velocipede. —A new sotton factory is to be erected in New Orleans to run 10,000 spindles.

SECOND EDITION | FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Difficulties Between Virginia State Officers-Modern Spiritualism and Fenianism in Chicago.

Affairs at Fortress Monroe.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Desputch to the Associated Press.

The Currency Bill. WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The Committee on Banking and Currency had before it this mornng the Senate bill in relation to the currency. Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, moved to report 1 back to the House, with a recommendation that it do pass. That motion was rejected. The committee then proceeded to consider the proposed amendments to it, but had not completed its consideration when it adjourned.

Writ of Error in the Twitchell Case Denied.

Chief Justice Chase to-day in the Supreme Court delivered the opinion of the Court, denying the writ of error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the General Jail Delivery of the city and county of Philadelphia, and Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for the Eastern District, in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hill, upon the ground that the fifth and sixth amendments to the Constitution of the United States were not restrictions upon the State Government, but only upon the Government of the United States. The claim of the petitioner was that the Pennsylvania act of 1860 with regard to indictments for murder was a violation of the fifth and sixth articles of amendment to the Constitution.

FROM BALTIMORN.

Death of Charles Snowden Fairfax—The Smith Fragedy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMOBE, April 5 .- Charles Snowden Fair fax, a descendant of Lord Fairfax, died at Barnum's Hotel yesterday, in his fortieth year. He had recently arrived from California, where he was formerly Speaker of the House of Repre-

He was high in Masonic orders, and his remains will to morrow be conveyed by them to the family burial ground, near Washington.

The Golden Ladge of Knights of Pythias here ffer three hundred dollars additional reward for the detection of the assassin of Smith, one of their members, at Girard Hall, Philadelphia.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Parade of the Fire Brigade.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 3 .- The Fortress Monroe Fire Brigade, headed by the brass band of the Artillery School, paraded the streets today and presented a very fine appearance. It consisted of Company F, of the 4th Artillery, and Company C, of the 5th Artillery, about one hundred and fifty men in all, most of whom have run with the machine before. They were dressed in blue pants, white shirts, white gloves, and forage caps, and are all young, active men. They have a first class steamer, a hook and ladder, two hand engines, and four hose carriages, which are under the charge of three experienced firemen, who keep them in the best of order, and the organization is perhaps the best that can be found outside of the large cities. The companies are drilled every Saturday on the engines, and have become quite expert in handling them, so that in case of a fire we have little to fear.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Consict between the State Auditor and the State Treasurer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. RIGHMOND, April 5.-Colonel Stanton, the new State Auditor appointed by General Webb, took hold of the affairs of the office this morning, and commenced countersigning warrants for the clerks of the office. These warrants were presented to the Trea.

surer, who refused to pay them, because they were drawn to the first of April. He claims there were no de facto clerk, atter removal of the heads of departments by General Stonemau, which took place on the twenty-first of March. General Webb has the affair under consideration this morning, and it is believed that the men will be paid up to the 1st instant.

FROM THE WEST.

Irish National Convention-Modern Sptritualists.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. CHICAGO, April 5 .- A National Irish Convention is to be held in Chicago during the coming month, to form an aid society for the encouragement of emigration from Ireland. A largely attended meeting of Irish societies was held yesterday. A committee was appointed to prepare an address to Irishmen throughout the United States.

The Spiritualists of this city celebrated the twenty-first anniversary of modern spiritualism last night in Crosby's Music Hall. Addresses and social reunion were the order of the occasion.

A Newspaper's Rentree. READING, April 5 .- The Reading Daily Times

(Independent), recently purchased by A. C. Ruckwalter, late of the Evening Despatch, and Charles B. Rhoads, was reissued this morning ss a Republican paper, with Louis Richards as local editor.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M

C111C1 OF THE PVENING TELEGRAPH.

A considerable stir was created yesterday and to-day in money circles in consequence of a bold and daring burglary at the corner of Twelith and Chernut streets. Some time yesterday, after 6 o'clock in the morning, the building of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society was enjoyed. building of the Beneficial Savings Fund Society was entered and robbed of bonds, other securities, and movey to the amount of about \$1,000,000. The registered U. S. bonds and other securities, with the mortgages left untouched, will probably amount to a little over \$700,0.0, the balance of the loss falting thefly on the depositors of the Society, numbering about 3000 persons. The management is receiving its share of censure, not only from those who are direct losers by the calamity, but throughout the community, and we think it justly deserves it. It appears that the Society keeps a private watchman on the premises, but by a strange inconsistency he is allowed to desert his post on consistency he is allowed to desert his post on Sunday morning at six o'clock which was the time selected by the threves to a complish their purpose. There are other points in the affair which show that there was a screw loose in the management, such an for instance the case. management, such as, for instance, the ease with which the bank was entered in the proad daylight, without noise or confusion to attract the police or passers-by in such a public thoroughlare; and we hope that the entire affair will be thoroughly ventilated.

Such even's as the one we now re'er to, coupled with others like that of the Fourth National Bank are calculated.

National Bank, are calculated to bring even the best managed institutions into suspicion and distrust, and some provision should be made to distrust, and some provision should be made to protect the thousands who are annually swindled throughout the country by the gross carelessness of those intrusted with the sate keeping of their hard earnings, or by the rascality of their responsible agents. We trust that the affair will be thoroughly investigated, and the directors held responsible to the extent of their derelection of days. of their derelection of duty.

Our local money market is steadily improving in means, and the rates are softening. We quote call loans on Governments at 7 per cent., at about 8@9 per cent. on other securities.

Street loans were quiet at rates ranging from 9@12 per cent, for first class signatures.

The tone of the Stock mraket was decidedly stronger, but the volume of business was light. State loans were quiet, with sales of the first series at 102 and war loan at 100. City sixes improved f, the new issue selling at 100f. Government bonds were in great leading to the first series at 102 and war loan at 100 city sixes improved f, the new issue selling at 100f. Government bonds were in great leading to the first series at 102 and war loan at 100 city sixes improved f, the new issue selling at 100f. ernment bonds were in good demand at an

advance.

Reading Railroad was firmer, closing at 46.

Pennsylvania Railroad sold to a limited extent
at 584@59. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was
strotger, selling at 264. Minehill Railroad was
taken at 54½. 123 was bid for Camden and
Amboy Railroad; 42½ for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 33 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and
334 for Catawissa Railroad preferred. 33 for Catawissa Railroad preferred. In Canals the only transaction was in Dela-

gold quotations as follows:— 19:00 A. M. 131; 12:17 P. M. . 131 12-47 131

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115[@116]: U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 119]@119]; do. 1864, 114]@115; do., 1865, 116]@116]: do., July, 1865, 113;@114: de. July, 1867, 113;@113;; 5s, 16-40s, 105]@105]. Pacifics, 104]@104]. Gold, 131; @131; @131; --Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.; -U. S. 68 of 1881, 115; ©116½; do. 1862, 119½©19½; do. 1864, 114½@115; do., 1865, 116½@116½; do. 1865, new, 113½@113½; do., 1867, new, 113½@113½; do., 1868, 113½@113½; do., 58, 10-408, 105½@105½; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 104½@104½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 131½@131½; Silver, 125@120½. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 65 of 1881, 1154@1164; 5-20a of 1862, 1194@1194; 5-20s, 1864, 115@1154; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1164@1174; July, 1865, 1134@1144; do., 1867, 1134@114; do., 1867, 1134@114; do., 1868, 1134@114; 10-40s, 1054@1064.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[EY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTHESS MONROS, April 5 - Passed in for Baltimore—Ship Moonlight from Callac; barque Village Belle, from Liverpool; brigs Fdith, from Ric; Busan, from Arigo; and George Latimer, from Porto Rico. Passed out — Ship Admiral, for Bromes; barque Nellie, for Ric; brigs Italia for Pouce; Harriet, for Mayaguez; Wardale, for St. Jago; Hebe, for Cronstadt.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAAPRIL 5. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-

OLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Etta M. lucker, Tucker, Key West, Audenried,
Norton & Co.
Behr Marion, Hilgard, Newport,
Echr Gen, Grant, Hunter, Georgetown,
Echr W. S. Thompson, Yates, Washington,
Echr Eva Beile, Barrett, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, Boston,
do.

Schr Henry May, Rackett. Boston, L. Autenried & Co
Schr Henry May, Rackett. Boston,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, Jr., from Liverpool Feb. 18
with mose, to Cope Bros.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans
March 70, via Havana March 30 with cotton, sugar,
etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship
Co. Passengers—From Havana—Mrs. Y. S. Toscano,
Mrs. A. Toscano, Mrs. John J. B. Toscano,
Mrs. A. Toscano, Mrs. J. Blair, at. Pizarro, J. Toscano,
Miss A. Toscano, Mrs. J. Blair, at. Pizarro, J. Toscano,
Miss A. Toscano, B. Halvail. Mrs. McCordy and servent, V. Beno P. Crouchey. D. Hart, M. Sedano,
Mary Buckley, H. Casy, B. V. Tuscano,
Barque Sarah A. Staples, Staples, 7 days from
Bagua, with suger and molasses to S. & W. Weish.
Barque Island Queen. B. ooks. 37 days from Newport, Wales, with railroad from to Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Ba timore Ealfroad Co.
Ealquentine White Cloud Freeman, 6 days from
Bath, in ballast to Lennox & Surgess.
Bech Sussex, Mason, 2 days from Mitton, Del., with
grain to Christian & Co.
Both Eva Bel e, Barrett, i days from New York,
Schr Henry May, Rackett, 5 days from New Haven.
Steamer Dishmond State, Webb, 12 hours from
Baltimore, with mose to A. Groves, Jr.
Bleaming America, Virden, 12 hours from the Capes.
Brough to pain Wyoming Vesterday morning saw
a schooner loaded with Southern lumber, ashore on
Brandywine Shoal; would probably be a tetal loss.
Off Bombay Hook, saw a small Hallan bris, supposed
to be a fruiter,

Brig E A Bernard, arrived yesterday from Mes-sina, is consigned to N. Hellings & Bro. MEMORANDA.

Schrs Althes, Smith; M. E. Long, Hardy; Frank and Emily, Colley; Prairis Bird, Thompson; F. Flah. Davis; and Wave Crest, Davis; and Adah, Main, at Cardenas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Barah, Cobb, cleared at New York 3d inst., for Chastel Pa.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, cleared at New York at Inst. 192.
Chestel, Ph.
Schrs H. N. Squire. Fiske: Mary Ella, Thomass and Bickmore, Barter, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston ist Inst.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, and George Burton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem ist inst.
Schrs E. Berry, Ruley, and A. H. Leaming, Brower, hence, at New Bedford ist inst.
Schr W. O. Irish, Itathbun, hence, at Mebile Blat nitime.